FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About Their Old Campaigns.

GETTYSBURG.

The Battle as Seen by a Member of the 44th N. Y. TO THE EDITOR: On July 2, 1863, at the battle of Gettysburg, the First Division of the Fifth Corps halted for rest on a tableland Baltimore pike. The Second Division of the Fifth Corps halted on the lower land, near Rock position is uncertain, as the 36 hours' march and man indifferent as to time and place; nor was it generally understood that we were so ed to be sleeping in the hot July sun while they after some rest, climbed alone to the top of Culp's Hill to make observations. No visible traces of a line of battle could be seen, nor was there a moving thing to be seen. A few pieces of artillery on Cemetery Ridge, a few battery horses at rest, and a few officers' horses under some trees near by, was all that betokened that we were in the presence of a great army.

My stay in this position could not have been long when I discovered a mounted man coming out of the grove from the direction of Peach Orchard. He was not riding fast, but seemed to be on business. He galloped along toward the Baltimore pike, and as he passed the group of horses under the trees mentioned above, which were on the low land at the foot of Cemetery Ridge and nearly opposite the Cemetery, he wheeled to the left and turned to the group until he struck the Baltimore pike, and when tion I said to myself at once "There comes or- that Sunday evening at Shiloh? ders to move!" I must have been 400 yards and went in the direction of the Second Division down toward Rock Creek.

As soon as Gen. Barnes could read the orders turned a right angle to the left, near Cemetery by shot and shell from the opposing armies.

Orchard and the Wheatfield. The writer was a witness to another incident which may aid comrades to better understand Smith's 4th N. Y. battery at the Devil's Den | ion at Shiloh, Cerro Gordo, Ill. were routed at the same time, and the attack upon Vincent's Brigade at Little Round Top was simultaneous with the rout or silencing of their guns. So far as I know, Gen. Vincent and myself were the only witnesses of this incident. The brigade and all of the staff were far down spot where he (Vincent) fell, as marked by the

column on Little Round Top. watching these events when the enemy opened caused in the enemy's ranks.

enemy, who had advanced unseen by us under Y., (there being barely space to do so between the last two regiments forming an eschelon with without a man wavering in Vincent's Brigade. these four small regiments maintained their position for more than 20 minutes against 10 of as good regiments as any in the Confederate service, and each of their battalions superior to

One mistake which has been made by all of the correspondents to THE NATIONAL TRIB- taken way down to Montgomery, Ala., and the UNE who refer to the battle on Little Round | next day after their arrival were started back Top is in reference to the time reinforcements | to Dalton, and thence sent to Richmond. I arrived for Vincent's Brigade. I think about | happened to be one of the 3,000, and I think it 20 minutes. Let us see. If at starting from | was at Dalton that myself and about eight or Rock Creek and Culp's Hill there is one-half mile interval between the First and the Second | started on to Montgomery on a passenger train. Divisions, the 140th N. Y. (Vincent's support) | I asked the rebel Captain where we were going, in the rear of the advanced brigade, Second | and he said that we were on our road to Vicks-Division, and Vincent's Brigade leading the burg, so that old Rosey wouldn't rescue us at First Division, with three brigades well strung Murfreesboro. After we arrived at Montgomery 87; in the Indian wars, 21—total, 136. out between them to add to the interval of half a | our Captain told us that we were ordered back mile, and each division doing their best, all spoil- to Atlanta, Ga., there to stay until exchanged, ing for a fight, what ought to be the time under | for Gen. Grant would not receive us at Vicksthese circumstances during which Vincent's burg. After we got back to Atlanta we thought Brigade must have defended Round Top alone? Every man in Vincent's Brigade, while fighting | had orders to strike tents, draw four days' rahand-to-hand in some instances, and all the time at very close quarters against such odds, must have felt that that 20 minutes of time had stretched out like the widow's cruse of oil before reinforcements came, or perhaps, like J. E. Smith at the Devil's Den, to two hours. I can see two points calculated to deceive Capt. Smith in reference to the time the defense of Round Top began. One is, he dates its defense from the time Haslet's gun fired its first shot from the top of Round Top. I answer this by claiming that the battle had been in progress 20 minutes at least before the 140th N. Y. had fired a gun, and that at the time Haslet's first shot was fired the brave Col. O'Rorke, of the 140th N. Y., lay dead at my side in the deep gorge between the two Round Tops, and as I was aching with pity at the loss of life around me that first gun from the hill gave its first that I am now in doubt. Boys, wake up, and salute. The assault upon Little Round Top was abandoned by the enemy in about 40 minutes, and after that the Devil's Den became the Confederate right flank, and the fighting continued there for a long time after Round Top was relieved and until nearly sunset .- EDWARD | some of you please write me and tell me who I BENNETT, First Licutenant, Co. A, 44th N. Y., later Co. D, 146th N. Y., Waseca, Minn.

"What is Woman's Worth"! asked a fair damsel of a crusty old bachelor He did not know, so she said: "W O man" (double you, O man.) But a woman feels worth little if disease has invaded her system Prescription" stands unrivaled. It cures the complaint and builds up the system. Send 10 A. REA, Marmont, Ind. cents in stamps for pamphlet, to World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N.Y.

SHILOH.

Comrade Lee Criticizes Gen. Buell's Article on the

TO THE EDITOR: Having just read Gen. D. C. Buell's article on "Shiloh," I have come to the conclusion that Grant and his army were not there at all, and that the illustrious gentleman whom Gen. Bragg chased back to the Ohio River at Louisville, Ky., was the great savior of the day at Shiloh on both days of the battle. Now that the gallant old commander sleeps at Riverside, this distinguished gentleman from Kentucky has had a resurrection, and informs led us through the wilderness at Shiloh. How like a grand "Rip Van Winkle" story this long article of Buell's will read to the gallant army hardly large enough to hold them, at the south | under Grant at Shiloh, who faced death and end of Culp's Hill, and on the south side of the | the overwhelming rebel forces from 5 a. m. till 6 p. m., while Mr. Buell and his army lay back at Savannah, only eight miles away, with Lew Wal-Creek. The length of time we staid in this lace's Division at Crump's Landing, or trying to find their way to us, when the battle was just completed rendered nearly every officer | raging fiercely every hour in the day, and both these commands had been ordered by Gen. Grant to get upon the field early in the mornnear the battlefield, as all was still as death. | ing; yet Nelson's Division lay at Savannah un-The line was formed and the whole army seem- | til 1 p. m., and as Buell himself did not arrive on the field until that hour how could he have awaited the attack of the enemy. The writer, known what was transpiring at the front, except by hearsay? "Nelson's Division," he says, "needed a guide." The roar of battle was certainly a sufficient guide to tell them where they were needed. He infers that Grant was not on the field until five hours after the battle was opened. This every member of the Fourth Division knows to be false, for Gen. Grant rode through the ranks of the 41st Ill. between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock a. m., and proceeded to the right front, where he remained some time with Sherman and McClernand. Returning, he said to the 41st Ill. boys, "You will soon have something to do," which was soon verified by the assaults of Breckinridge and Polk's rebel Divisions at the Peach Orchard, just left of the "Hornets' Nest," where Gen. Hurlbut's gallant Fourth Division repulsed three different charges of the rebel hosts. This, too, before the great of horses. As this was the greatest moving ob- hero (Buell) arrived on the field. How Mr. ject in view I watched closely his movements | Buell would like to claim the honor of having defeated the last charge on Sunday evening! I saw that he turned to the east in our direc- Will he please tell us how many men he lost on But what are the facts. They are that Col.

from my brigade. I watched the mounted man | J. D. Webster, of Grant's staff, under the peruntil he came opposite to where Gen. Barnes | sonal direction of Gen. Grant, formed all the and the General commanding the three bri- batteries of artillery as they came in off the gades of his division were sitting. He turned | field in a line along the brow of a ridge, where quickly out of the road to them, handed Barnes | the last line of defense was to be made, and some papers, and speedily returned to the pike | where Hurlbut's Division and the other divisions formed to receive the final assault of the enemy. The siege battery had been got up and light works thrown up, and on the right of the the bugle sounded to fall in. I started to go, line the commands of Hurlbut, Sherman and but turned my face toward the batteries on | McClernand formed. The lines in some places Cemetery Ridge to see the first signs of life or | were two and three columns deep, and let me sav. motion in the fearful conflict which now burst once and forever, that before that line could like lightning from two meeting storms. The | have been broken men would have been piled men about a brass battery just to the left of the on top of men, for there were no cowards in Baltimore pike seemed to come out of the that line, but they were men who had fought ground, walked deliberately to their loaded | from early morning until that hour, with the guns, which seemed to discharge before they exception of having time enough to refill their were touched; the flames of their fire seemed to cartridge-boxes and form the new line. The ignite the next battery to the left and then to rebel host came on expecting to capture the render. But they did not surrender then with- nature and well-disciplined troops could make | wrong in stating that the 8th Ky. was not at the right in succession, until the whole line of army, and when that line of artillery opened out some fighting, and I am very certain Gen. it. A committee of three officers were to con- the battle of Lookout Mountain. battle was revealed to me from Peach Orchard on them with the infantry, they nor any other Payne had more troops with him at that time sider all these points and award the flag to the T. J. Wright, Co. F, 38th Ill., claims that his to Culp's Hill. In this excitement I had for troops could stand such a withering fire. They than the 10th and 16th Ill. Now, I say all regiment which excelled in all of them, and regiment was the first to get over the rebel gotten the sound of our bugles, but now recov- | were driven back out of reach of the guns of | honor to the Bloody 10th, but Comrade Cleri- | the 124th won the prize; not because they ering my senses I looked down the hill to my that line, and thus ended the last assault on the han should not claim any more than he is enti- were the best-drilled regiment in the division, left where my division lay, and there was not a Union troops at Shiloh on Sunday evening. It | tled to .- ED. I. RAMSAY, Co. B, 43d Ind., Albia, | but because they excelled in camp accounterman to be seen. I looked up the Baltimore is true that two regiments of Ammen's Bri- Iowa. pike, and they were half way to Cemetery | gade of Nelson's Division did arrive on the field Ridge. I was obliged to return to our halting | in time to send a few parting shots at the fastplace across the pike to get my accounterments. retreating enemy. But if there was one in When I had got them and had returned to the | these regiments wounded on that Sunday evenpike, I looked down the road toward Rock Creek | ing we have never heard of it. Again, Mr. and saw the Second Division coming up. The | Buell undertakes to make light of the idea of interval between the First and Second Division | Gen. Grant leading a charge at the close of the at this time was a full half mile. I made the struggleon Monday evening. Gen. Grant never best time possible to overtake Vincent's Third | said he led the charge; but he did say he led Brigade, which was leading the First Division, | them to within musket range, and there let them and by taking cross-lots, the division having pass by and ordered them to charge, which was done with cheers and on the run; all of which Ridge, I overtook them before they got to Little is certainly true, Mr. Buell, for I, with others, Round Top. It is to me certain that the First | witnessed that scene. I saw them form the Division, Fifth Corps, and Hood's Division of line, take off their hats, and give three cheers Confederates started for Round Top at the same | for the Union and the old flag, and then, under time, each having about the same distance to orders from the gallant old commander, U.S. go and each being spurred from starting points | Grant, they swept forward like a cyclone, sweeping everything before them, and driving The fact is, two brigades of Hood's Division | the rebel army in perfect rout from the field; met no obstacles on their way from the starting and these troops were not the gallant Buell's point to Round Top. The advanced brigade men, but were the Second Brigade of the Fourth met their first obstacle at the Devil's Den, and | Division, commanded by Gen. Veatch, of Inthe other two continued their way to Little diana, and Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, of Illinois, and Round Top, while Longstreet's other division | the 14th and 15th Ill. were in the charging colconfronted Birney's at and between the Peach | umn. Now I trust I have made these points clear to Mr. Buell and to all, for I was in the line and participated, and saw these things with my own eyes, and did not get them secondthe situation. The three batteries at the left | handed nor from some newspaper reporter .--

of the Peach Orchard and the three guns of | E. T. LEE, Secretary, 41st Ill., Fourth Divis-It Was Capt. Fulton. TO THE EDITOR: In reply to Comrade John Heinzelman's inquiry, "Who was the Old Captain?" I will tell him it was Capt. George W. Fulton, Co. E, 21st Mo. The 21st Mo. was the the hill or behind the timber to the left of the first regiment engaged at the battle of Shiloh, and was the regiment sent out by Col. Peabody to reinforce the picket-line in front of his We were standing near together at this point | brigade. The regiment was formed in line of battle about half a mile in front of the main fire from the Devil's Den upon us. I descended ! line of Gen. Prentiss's Division about daylight the hill a few feet and stopped to see three men from what I supposed to be the 9th Mass. battery at Peach Orchard fire a wiper from the | Col. Moore fell, having his leg shattered by a last gun remaining on the field at that point. musket ball. The rebels advanced and forced Without a limber they started it down the hill | the line back about 100 yards from their first under cover of the smoke and the confusion | position, and while encouraging his men to hold their ground Maj. B. B. King fell, mortally At that instant a fierce volley from the foot | wounded. In a short time the whole regiment of Round Top betrayed the presence of the began falling back, and taking shelter behind trees keep up a galling fire on the enemy. the cover of the woods. 'The Alabama Brigade | Lieut.-Col. Woodyard was sick and scarcely fell with full force in close column by battalion | able to keep his saddle, but behaved gallantly and in good order upon the 44th N. Y. and the | until he was slightly wounded, and the Surgeon left wing of the 16th Mich., whose position was | prevailed upon him to turn the command over square in front of Little Round Top, and Capt. Geo. W. Fulton, who commanded during nearly at the bottom of the hill. The Texas | the remainder of the battle. Adj't Tobin and Brigade swept past the left flank of the 44th N. | several other commissioned officers of the regiment, and about 100 enlisted men surrendered that regiment and Big Round Top,) and as- with Gen. Prentiss. In conclusion let me say saulted the 83d Pa. and the 20th Me., that this regiment was enlisted in July, 1861 and was mustered out of service on the 1st day the first two regiments, and their left curved of May, 1866; served under A. J. Smith from back with the top of the hill. In this position, the fall of Vicksburg until after the close of the war. - JAS. SMITH, 21st Mo., Wichita, Kan.

> The 3,060 Prisoners Taken at Stone River. TO THE EDITOR: In your issue of April 1, I see a card from Charles Makinson, Co. K, 77th Pa. He wants to know why the 3,000 prisoners captured at the battle of Stone River were ten others who were sick and wounded were we were going to stay awhile, but next day we tions, get aboard the cattle cars once more and on to Richmond, where we arrived about the 12th or 15th of January. That is all the reason I ever heard why we were sent all over Dixie in cattle cars.—Lewis Filler, Co. F, 13th Ohio, New Dover, O.

Where is the 54th Ohio? To THE EDITOR: As a reader of your most excellent paper I feel that I have the privilege, as one old soldier has towards another, of "swapping tobacco" with you, and asking through the medium of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE if there was such a regiment as the 54th Ohio in the late rebellion, and, if so, were they in any skirmish? I thought we were in one small one at Pittsburg Landing April 6 of Co. E, 1st N. Y. Dragoons, received a ball at and 7, '62, but the boys keep so silent about it | the battle of Opequan. It went in between his let us find out if enough of us are left for a corporal's guard.

I saw some time last Summer that the regiment had had a Reunion and had elected oilicers, etc., for a permanent organization. Will can write to to find out all about it?-G. S. ORCUTT, Co. H, 54th Ohio, Gordon, Kan.

Gen. Carlin's Memoirs. To THE EDITOR: When will Gen. Carlin's Memoirs appear in book form? There has been no account of any part of the war by other writers that gave the private and non-comand is daily sapping her strenght. For all fe- missioned their due credit equal to Gen. Carmale weaknesses, Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite | lin in his Memoirs. A few sore-headed, faultfinders to the contrary notwithstanding .-- O.

> [We understand that Gen. Carlin is hard at work on his book, and that it will be announced before a great while.- ED.1

NEW MADRID.

Comrade Ramsay Thinks the 10th Ill. Claims Too Much. TO THE EDITOR: I find in your issue of Clerihan, Co. B, 10th Ill., in which he claims a great deal of glory for the said 10th Ill., and judging from what he says they undoubtedly 'did sling gore," and lots of it, too. But l happen to know that part at least of the glory claimed by the comrade could just as truly be claimed by several other regiments who were the American people that he was the Moses who | no doubt as loyal and patriotic as the bloody 10th. He says: "On March 12, 1862, after several attempts to capture New Madrid, we (with the aid of the 16th Ill.) captured that strong

fortress.' Now, I can hardly understand how the 10th and 16th could spread themselves out enough to invest the rebel works at New Madrid, as a line long enough to invest the fortifications at that place would at least have been two miles long, and would have been a very weak line for storming a fortress. I happen to know that there were several other regiments in that line at the time of the attack on that strong fortress. among which were the 51st, 47th and 43d Ind. (to the latter of which the writer belonged, and when the attack was ordered we formed our line before daylight and advanced very close to the rebel pickets, and halted for daylight to make the attack, and while we were lying in line we heard the last of the rebels leaving the strong fortress and crossing the river on steamboats. They left without relieving their pickets, which we captured as soon as we commenced to advance, and when we got to their works we found they had "silently as possible folded their tents and took themselves off," so that we did not have to do very much fighting to capture the place. He further says: The 10th Ill., assisted by the 16th Ill.," (how nobly those two regiments stood by each other,) "captured 5,500 rebels at Tiptonville, Tenn." suppose they just surrounded these Johnnies, as they would be so scared when they saw the Bloody 10th Ill. coming that one man of the 10th (assisted by the 16th Ill.) could just surround five or six rebels without any trouble. But I happen to know that those Johnnies below, on the river, and planted a battery and dug rifle-pits, in order to cut off supplies from Island No. 10. The next morning after we got there we were attacked by seven rebel gunboats. But we were there to stay, and they had to leave. So when the rebels evacuated New Madrid they fell back Tiptonville, which place was just across the river from Point Pleasant and in full view from there, and we often exchanged shots with them. We stayed at Riddle's Point till one of our gunboats ran past the batteries at Island No. 10 and came command over from New Madrid and came down on the rebels at Tiptonville, and as they could not get away except by passing under the fire of our gunbeat, the country back from the

Mobile and Spanish Fort. TO THE EDITOR: There has been so much said of late about the capture of Mobile and Spanish Fort that I thought it might be of interest to the old comrades to say that while visiting the exposition at New Orleans last Winter, I took the pains to pay a visit to Mobile and Spanish Fort, and I found the works remarkably well preserved. I commenced at the left end of our works and followed the full length of the breastworks, going from one line to another, (for there were several, as they were advanced during the siege,) finding mark after mark of the carnage that had once raged there. All the larger trees bore the marks of shot and shell, although time had endeavored to heal and obliterate the wounds. The old logs were still in the breastworks. Fires had run through the woods and the logs were charred and rotted, but nothing had disturbed them but the elements. All the ditches were plainly to be seen; some washed deeper and others partly filled up; but it was almost impossible to believe that 20 years had passed since the works were built. There was a young growth of timber that disfigured the looks somewhat, but things looked much more natural than I could have expected. Our bomb-proofs were still there, and even the holes we dug for water in the hollow below our camp, caved in and filled up some, of course. There were old canteens, coffee-pots, tin cups, etc., in the old camp below the breastworks as they were abandoned 20 years before. I located where I remained from the 12th of November, S. Ha and ate my dinner in my old company camp and drank out of the little stream over the hill back of our camp. I picked up on our lines one large piece of shell and one little shell whole, besides a six-pound cannon ball and 12 battered and corroded musket balls, which I brought home with me and value more than money. I crossed over and followed the Confederate works back nearly to the bay, satisfied myself on a good many obscure and disputed points, and came away feeling that my trip was eminently successful.

And now I wish, in all good feeling, to say to Comrade Sperry that our brigade had no time to look at rings around the moon on the night of the 8th of April. My diary says: "About dark we were ordered to charge the rebel works, which we did, and we did not find the fort abandoned by any means. On the contrary, after carrying a portion of the rebel works we met and repulsed a charge by the Confederates. In an effort to dislodge us, the 8th Iowa bore the brunt, but we came in for a share. Many a brave fellow bit the dust inside the rebel works before 12 o'clock that night. He also mistakes Fort McDermett for what he calls Battery Huger. Battery Huger and Tracy were couple of little sand forts on the river north of the other fortifications. They were not captured until the 9th. I am not finding fault with Comrade Sperry's most excellent letter. but I wish to add my testimony to correct a wrong impression .- O. H. FRINK, Co. A, 124th Ill., Bingham, Iowa.

Battles of the United States.

TO THE EDITOR: In your issue of March 25, you call attention to a matter of percentage relative to pensions paid in the United States. You state that we fought more battles during our war and lost more men killed and wounded than England has lost since the days of William the Conqueror. You are right, as usual; but did you ever count up the actual official reports of battles and engagements in this country since it declared its independence and finally became a Nation with a big N? I have, and here are the figures: In the war of the Revolution there were 55

In 1861—the war for the Nation—there were 153 engagements and battles; in 1862, 559; 1863, 624; 1864, 776; 1865, 135-total for the war, 2,247. And you will find an account of each engagement or battle on land or sea officially reported. You can imagine what the able and accomplished Col. Scott, with his officient corps of assistants, has to do now to compile the History of the Rebellion. I have gone into it deep enough to know that my grandchildren will begin to realize the privations and heroism of that greatest struggle for humanity and a higher civilization.-W. T.

CLARK, Cincinnati, O. A Ball Through the Head.

TO THE EDITOR: Comrade Elnathan Mead. of Co. E, 44th N. Y., or Comrade Lucien L. Sanborn, of Albany, Vt., are not the only two soldiers that received a musket ball through the eye and nose and came out of the back of his head, and he is still living.-HIRAM L. FINCH. Co. E, 34th N. Y., Melrose, Wis.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonfelt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a tions for preparing and using. Sent by mail to the brigade at Spottsylvania Court-house.by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, J. T. PATTERSON, Ex-Drum Major, 122d Ohio, W. A. Noyes, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. Manston, Wis.

Duryea's Zonaves.

TO THE EDITOR: In THE NATIONAL TRIB-UNE of Jan. 25 I find on third page the following: "After the war I was appointed clerk in the War Department, and my duties were to go April 8 a communication from Comrade M. J. over the rolls of each regiment and obtain the number of killed, wounded, and those who died of wounds. Below you will find a correct list as I found on the records in 1867: 5th N. Y. (mustered in U. S. service for the term of two years)-Number of men sworn in, 1,508; killed, wounded or died of wounds, 719." Signed, B. F. Gillman, 32d Mass.

Under "Condensed Letters," third page of your paper of March 25, I find as follows: "John B. Hompe, Co. D, 147th N. Y., Deer Creek, Minn., thinks B. F. Gillman must be mistaken in giving such a large death rate to the 5th N. Y., which was but a two years regiment, and mustered out while many of the heaviest battles of the war were yet to be fought." They are both wrong, the rolls of the War Department to the contrary notwithstanding; for it was a veteran regiment, serving from 1861 Zouaves were at Big Bethel June, 1861, and with them Capt. Judson Kilpatrick. (See NATIONAL TRIBUNE, third page, Feb. 18, 1886.) Second year, the 5th N. Y. were placed under Gen. F. J. Porter, May 4, 1862. (See Gen. McClelland's Reports and Campaigns, page 55.) I being with the Fifth Corps saw them frequently during 1863 and 1864, and after Lee's surrender in 1865. I being a vet, (my regiment having We were then sent to Hart's Island, New York Harbor, to guard about 3,000 rebel prisoners confined at that place, after which this "two" years regiment was mustered out Aug. 21, 1865. would like an explanation from War Records; charge" of the regiment.—E. C. C., Co. G, 5th N. Y. (Duryea's Zouaves), Bath-on-the-Hudson,

The Excelsior Prize Drill. To THE EDITOR: In your paper of March 4 Mitchell S. Barney, of Co. K, 31st Ill., and A L. Brown, of Brownton, Minn., give their recollection of the prize drill at Vicksburg for the would and did fight. After New Madrid was | Excelsior banner. I wish to contribute my captured the 47th and 43d Ind. and some other | mite also, and endeavor to correct some errors troops hauled by hand a 24-pounder cannon | in Brown's statement, as well as a little fling from New Madrid to Riddle's Point, 16 miles of Comrade Barney at the "One hundred and two dozen Illinois." The final drill was between the 124th Ill., 31st Ill. and 78th Ohioone regiment from each of the three brigades composing the Third Division, Seventeenth Corps. A flag was to be presented to the regiment showing the greatest proficiency in the manual of arms, regimental drill, best condition of arms and accouterments, best arranged and policed camp, and finally best general appearance of troops when formed into line. The 31st Ill. and 78th Ohio, being regiments whose down to us. There Gen. Payne crossed his their white gloves, collars, shoebrushes, etc.; the 124th Ill. came to the front late in 1862, and were well supplied with these little toilet articles. Their camp was on nice level ground, back, he not being at the address given. whilst the others were on knobs about the city: ments and general display. While they were a well-drilled and disciplined regiment, they

could not compare with either of their competitors in their machine-like movements. The drilling of the 31st Ill. and 78th Ohio on that day was almost faultless and so far superior to that of the 124th Ill, that Gen. McArthur positively refused to make the presentation speech, as originally planned.

Brown is in error in naming the 17th Ill. as recollection of the 17th Ill. ever being conknown to the Third Division boys as the 17 sentatives from nearly every Nation under the | the war.

I would not detract one iota from the fame of the 124th Ill. They were gallant men and have a record they may well be proud of, but their right to the Excelsior banner of the Third Division was not due to the fact that they were the best-drilled regiment in the division, but was awarded on account of their good looks. Let us hear from Gen. Leggett or Gen. Miles on this matter. They should be able to settle it finally.-John F. Kennedy, Co. E, 78th Ohio, Walballa, S. C.

They Cut Through the Bottom of the Car. TO THE EDITOR: I was one of the unfortunate victims of Rogersville, Tenn., being taken 1863, until the 21st of February, 1864. I was among the first 110 that left the island. We were taken over to Richmond, and the next bread, which we were told was five days' rations, and then we were loaded into box cars and started for Andersonville. While on the train I formed the acquaintance of a man from New York by the name of F. Kindle, and he and Frederick Bay, together with myself, concludand make our escape. The work occupied about | of Mobile. 60 hours, as our only tool was a case knife, but at last it was completed, and when the train stopped at a water tank we crawled down out and they moved off, leaving us lying beside the track. After wandering through woods to retail to his comrades. When the box and swamps for two weeks we were at last recaptured and sent to Andersonville. If this should meet the eye of Mr. Kindle or any of his friends, I would like very much to hear from him.—Geo. A. SMITH, Co. H, 7th Ohio Cav. Whipple, O.

The 10th Ill.

To THE EDITOR: This old veteran regiment was reorganized at Cairo, Ill., July 28, 1861, as a "skirmishing regiment for the Army of the Mississippi," so every old veteran will easily understand why we did not stand up with club musket and fight the Johnnies in mortal combat for two hours.

The history of skirmishing companies and regiments were the same. As soon as we were attached to Gen. Pope's Army of the Mississippi our daily work commenced. Yates's Phalanx, a most courageous body of men under the command of Maj. Bissel, were our "comrades in line." Both organizations lost men every day, and at the end of the siege of Corinth our loss in killed and wounded exceeded the mortality in many regiments that "stood up and shot for two hours." As an instance of our losses on the Atlanta campaign: On the morning of June 27, 1864, while relieving Whitaker's Brigade, Fourth Corps, in Allatoona Pass, this "regiment that slung no gore" lost, as per morning report, 27. We might give many more such instances, but what need I?engagements and battles; in the war of 1812, M. T. CLERIHAN, Woodson, Ill.

The 9th N. Y. at Roanoke Island. TO THE EDITOR: In an article of April 1 by W. L. Welch, of the 23d Mass., is the statement in regard to the charge at Roanoke Island, N. C., that when the Hawkins Zouaves (9th N.Y.) got under fire they broke and ran. This is not true, for I was there and saw Maj. regiment to charge; and charge they did. He led them, waving his sword over his head, up

Kimball step out on the road and call upon the the road, into the face of the battery and into it. The 21st Mass., being closer and to the right, charged also, and I saw the State flag of that regiment on the ramparts as the first flag within the fort. I only speak of facts that I saw myself, and not from reports of the different regiments.

Comrade Welch could not have been in the fight at all, or he would know that the 9th N. Y. when they ran it was in the direction of the rebel fort. We were often after that in hotter places, notably at Camden, N. C., at Antietam and Suffolk, where the losses were 10 times greater, but I never saw Hawkins's Zonaves | Mills, Me." A book inside bears the address retreat unless ordered to do so .- THEODORE of Chandler Eastman, Exter Mills, Me .: an-COOK, 9th N. Y. (Hawkins's Zouaves), Cincin- other book, that of H. B. Eastman, Chelsea,

nati, O. Third Division, Sixth Corps. To THE EDITOR: I would like to say that John Williams and Comrade Hamilton are both mistaken in the regiments that constituted the two brigades of the Third Division, Sixth Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and | Corps; at least, they have them badly mixed. all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive | The First Brigade was composed of the 14th N. and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all J., 87th Pa., 106th and 151st N. Y., and 10th Vt. The Second Brigade was made up of the derful curative powers in thousands of cases, has 6th Md., 9th N. Y. H. A., 67th and 138th Pa., 110th, 122d and 126th Ohio. The 6th Md. was commanded by Col. Horn, the 9th N. Y. H. A. desire to relieve human suffering, I will send | by Col. Seward, 110th Ohio by Col. J.W. Kener, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, 122d Ohio by Col. W. H. Ball, 126th Ohio by in German, French or English, with full direction. Smith. The 9th N. Y. H. A. was attached

How Capt. C. T. Doxey Captured a Rebel Camp.

To THE EDITOR: I read a short article in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of April 1 headed "The Red River Campaign." I fully agree with the writer as to the capture of Fort De Russey, that Gens. A. J. Smith and Mower should have the credit, but I disagree with him regarding the capture made at Munson's Hill, which he alludes to as a rebel camp. The capture of the latter place was made by Capt. C. T. Doxey, 16th Ind. M't'd Inf., and not by Gen. Mower, as stated.

Capt. Doxey was in command of the 16th Ind. M't'd Inf., and in the advance of Gen. Banks's Red River expedition, supported by the 35th Iowa, he surprised and captured the rebel patrols at Munson's Hill, La., and, obtaining from them the countersign, made his way into the camp of the enemy, making prisoners of the entire command, 350 men, their horses, arms, etc., together with four pieces of artillery, without firing a shot or losing a man. I make this correction in justice to a most gallant soldier, who now lives at Anderson, Ind. Capt. to the end of the war, viz: First year, Duryea's Doxey afterward, while leading his regiment in a charge at Pleasant Hill, received a most terrible shot through the face, the bullet carrying away the palate of his mouth .- J. E. MACK-LIN, Captain, 16th Ind. M't'd Inf., Fort Leaven- Henry loved her well, but George's head was worth, Kan.

CONDENSED LETTERS.

J. Q. A. Zombro, Co. D, 107th Ill., Beason, been mustered out,) was transferred to the 5th. Ill., saw a Confederate officer fall in front of the works behind which his regiment was sheltered at the battle of Franklin, and was always under the impression that it was Gen. Pat. Cleburne.

J. Gunn, Lieutenant, Co. E. 85th Ind., Little also, from Comrade Hompe, what "heaviest Rock, Ark., contends that the 19th Mich., 22d battles of the war were fought after the dis- | Wis. and 33d and 85th Ind., were the first troops to enter Atlanta after its evacuation by the rebels.

> L. A. Patterson, Jacksonville, Ill., claims that the 101st Ill. were the first troops to enter Atlanta, Ga.

> Montgomery Vorce, Co. K, 24th N. Y. Tomah, Wis., contends that Comrade Varney is right as to the regiments composing the original Iron Brigade. J. K. Tumbleson, Woodward, Iowa, thinks it time the wrangling between the comrades of the

Eastern and Western armies was ended; that both did their duty thoroughly and assisted equally in the downfall of the Confederacy. "An Old Soldier," South Bridge, N. Y., suffered greatly for years with rheumatism and and after paying a great deal of money for doctors and exhausting every known remedy without avail, he tried sulphur mixed with cream tartar and molasses and derived great benefit therefrom. He wishes to make this public for the benefit of many old soldiers who no doubt suffer from this dreadful complaint. W. B. Dean, St. Louis, Mo., writes that he

term of service began early in 1861, had lost | sent to N. P. King, Versailles, Mo., the address of John B. Gray, late Adjutant-General of Missouri, which is 160 Broadway, New York, N. Y. The letter forwarded to Mr. King came W. B. Keith, 35th Ind., Mondamin, Iowa, river being overflowed, they had to sur- hence that of the 124th was as near perfect as says Lewis Blundin, Co. C, 28th Pa., is certainly

works and take the battery at the first day'

battle of Nashville. Geo. Eppler, Co. G, 61st Ill., Hornsby, Ill. indorses the statement made by Lieut. Carico in regard to the battle of Shiloh in a recent issue of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

Wm. McAdams, Lieutenant, Co. H, 59th Ill., agrees with Serg't Hays that Col. P. S. Post is in the land of the living, but says Post was Colonel of the 59th Ill., not the 69th. Chas. Wiles, Co. H. 87th Ill., Merriam, Ill.

tells how while he, with 30 comrades, was on a scouting party near Morganza Bend, an attack one of the competing regiments. I have no was made upon them by rebel bushwhackers, which they successfully withstood, but they nected with Gen. Logan's Division. He is were shortly aftewards attacked by some cavprobably thinking of the 17th Wis., or better alry regiment and captured. Comrade Wiles finally reached Tyler Prison, Tex., and staid Nations-so called because it contained repre- there from September, 1864, until the close of

Henry Moore, Briar Hill, O., thinks there ought to be more Soldiers' Homes built. Some time ago he applied for admission to the National Home at Dayton, but was rejected on the ground that the Home was full. Wm. F. Lumbard, Co. K, 149th N. Y., Coldwater, Mich., says his regiment belonged to Green's Brigade, Geary's Division, Twelfth Corps, at Gettysburg, and suffered heavy loss

in killed, wounded and prisoners. Both Lieutenants of his company were killed. He would be pleased to have some comrade write a sketch of the service of Geary's Division. W. J. Plume, 115th Ind., Ash Creek, Mont. thinks Congress should pass a law giving every honorably-discharged soldier a deed of 160 acres

S. Hathaway, Warsaw, Benton Co., Mo. writes that if J. T. Davis, Raysville, Ind. wishes a settling place where he will find good soil, fine climate, and pure water, he would do morning we were issued a small loaf of corn | well to look at Benton County before settling elsewhere.

S. C. Martin, Sergeart, Co. B, 20th Wis., Mitchell, Dak., writes that some time ago he saw in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE the statement that no Vermont regiment ever lost a color in battle. He would like to know what happened ed to cut a hole through the bottom of the car | to the 7th Vt. at Port Hudson, and also in front

Gottfried Ebhardt, Togus, Me., tells how while stationed at Newport News, Va., he borrowed \$60 and sent to Baltimore for a box of pipes, cigars, tobacco, etc., which he intended reached him it was empty. He would like to know who stole the contents. J. M. Fenwick, 1st Ky. Cav., Montrose, Mo.

thinks the ex-soldiers are treated with great unfairness by the Nation; that the promises held out to them when they left home and fireside in defense of the Union have not been fulfilled. W. J. Crandall, Captain, Co. G, 1st Tenn.

New Lisbon, Ind., thinks the soldiers ought to be paid the difference between the depreciated currency which they received during the war and the gold standard. Alfred Cottinger, Battery C, 1st Wis. H. A. says the signal guns fired at Missionary Ridge

were fired from Battery C, 1st Wis. H. A., and that he (Cottinger) pulled the lanyard on one of the guns. Albert N. Bliss, Co. F, 124th Ohio, Waubeek, Iowa, says that Hazen's Brigade of the Fourth Corps got to the top of Missionary Ridge in time to take 18 pieces of artillery and 300

stands of small-arms. D. D. Cockrell, Sergeant, Co. C, 97th Ill., Batchtown, Ill., says his regiment was in Fort Blakely as soon as any other, and that he himself captured Gen. Cockrell, the rebel com-

mander of the fort. Samuel Nellison, Fort Hays, Kan., says the signal guns for the charge at Missionary Ridge were fired from Fort Wood by Battery C, 1st

James J. McKee, Co. C, 103d Pa., was once under the impression that the Army of the Potomac did some fighting, but since he has Potomac did some fighting, but since he has read the different communications from the Western comrades he has come to the conclusion that the only thing that army did was to stand around and amuse Gen. Lee and the Southern Confederacy while the Western cyclones swept along and annihilated them. Richard Monroe, Co. D, 109th N. Y., Glen Castle, N. Y., thinks the widows of private soldiers are as much entitled to the bounty of the

A Satchel Awaiting an Owner. TO THE EDITOR: A farmer living near here, on the line of the Troy & Boston Railroad, found recently in his barn a satchel, which had been broken open and its contents scattered about. From appearances he was led to think it had been stolen from some member of the G.A.R., and turned it over to this Post, where it now awaits its owner.

Government as those of officers.

On the outside of the satchel is a defaced label with this address: "--- Eastman, Exeter Mass. A paper, evidently copied from a "Family Record," gives date of birth of several members of an Eastman family. In addition to the above it contained a silk Post badge of Willis A. Gorman Post, No. 56, Grand Forks, Dak.; a representative badge of the National Encampment, Portland, Me., 1885, and a number of articles, evidently family relics or keepsakes, of no particular value to any one except the owner. We are inclined to think some comrade from the West lost it from the cars

Portland, Me. Correspondence has failed, thus far, to reveal the owner or give us any clew to him. As every comrade reads (or ought to read) THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE, perhaps by inserting this in your columns it may catch the owner's eye and a favor on bim.-HENRY MCINTYRE,

Adjutant, Post Wood, No. 234, Hoosick Falls,

A Complaint.

To the Editor: "200 New scrap pictures and agents' album of 49 card samples for 10c. Steam Card Works, Hartford, Ct." The above advertisement was and is still in your paper. I want to inform the many readers of your paper that on March 17, 1886, I sent five two-cent postage stamps for the articles enumerated in the above. Hearing nothing from said Steam Card Works, I wrote again about the 1st of April, stating that I had sent to them, etc., and up to this time (April 19) I have never received those articles nor anything else. I consider the Steam Card Works, Hartford, Ct., a swindle and a fraud-humbug and dishonest.-ANDREW DAY, Washington, D. C.

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> George Had a Great Head. [Binghamton Republican.]

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